MOISEYENKOV, I.G.

Agronomists of Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories are striving for high crop yields. Zemledelie 7 no.1:22-23 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Glavnyy inspektor zony Severnogo Kavkaza Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Stavropol Territory--Field crops)
(Krasnodar Territory--Field crops)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

MOISHEYENKOV, A.S.

[Octads] Vos'midnye chisla. Germaniia, 1948. 31 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Numbers, Theory of)

AKHREM, A.A., [illegible], V. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

New single-stage [illegible] from keto oximes. [illegible]

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii [illegible]. Submitted November [illegible], [illegible].

AKHREM, A.A.; KAMERNITSKIY, A.V.; LUBROVSKIY, V.S.; MOISEYENKOV, V.A.

One-stage synthesis of cis-diols from α-keto oximes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.1:202-203 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.I. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

AKHREM, A.A.; KAMERNITSKIY, A.V.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A.; MOISEYENKOV, A.M.

Mechanism of cis-opening of α-ketoxides. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.9: 1726-1727 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

MOISEYENKO, Z., kand. arkhitektury; KHOKHOL, Yu., kand. arkhitektury

Types of apartments to be built in villages of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
Zhil. stroi. no.6:10-12 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MOISEYENKO, Z., inzh.

Adobe blocks in housing construction. Sel'. stroi. no.7:9 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Building, Adobe)

MOISEYENKO, Z., arkhitektor

Personal plots in a village. Zhil. stroi. no.9:26-27 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Workingmen's gardens)
(Development of land)

MOISEYENKO, Z., arkhitektor

Farmhouses and agricultural buildings of Moldavian collective farmers built on individual plots. Zhil.stroi. no.8: 24-27 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Moldavia--Farm buildings)

MOISHYENKO, Z., arkhitektor

Houses of Moldavian collective farmers. Zhil. stroi. no.6:18-20 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Moldavia--Farmhouses)

KOROTKOVA, G.V.; MOISEYENKO, Ye.V.

Decomposition of deoxynucleoprotein of Escherichia coli under the influence of X-ray irradiation. Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:21-24 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHEKHTMAN, Ya.L.; VINOGRADOVA, I.D.; MOISEYENKO, Ye.V.

Effect of oxygen on the action of radiation on DNA. Radiobiologiia 4 no.4:473-475 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015084

SUBMITTED: 21Apr63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 011

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4015084

30 or 60 min periods with varying amounts of trypsin. Evaluation of radiation action on DNP was based on trypsin digestive rates determined by the quantity of DNA freed from the DNP complex during incubation. Findings show that incubation of DNP preparations without trypsin does not produce DNP degradation even with radiation doses as high as 100 kr. DNP structural damage in native spermatozoa increases with radiation doses up to 40 kr and only very slight increases are observed for doses from 40 to 100 kr. In threadlike DNP the same effect is produced with a 5 kr dose as with a 40 kr dose for native spermatozoa. Precipitated DNP proved insensitive to radiation doses as high as 100 kr. Preparations of superpolymer DNA isolated from all three sample types sharply differ in their properties. The results of this study indicate that any investigation of DNP preparations should be undertaken with great care because DNP structure can be easily altered or damaged depending on the method of obtaining it from the cell. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow
(Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4015084 S/0205/64/004/001/0052/0059

AUTHOR: Moiseyenko, Ye. V.

TITLE: Effect of X-irradiation on the desoxyribonucleoprotein of groundling sperm

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 52-59

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing X-irradiation, DNP radiosensitivity, Misgurnus fossilis spermatozoa, native DNP structure, precipitated DNP, threadlike DNP, trypsin digestive rate, DNA, DNP radiation damage

ABSTRACT: Radiosensitivity of three DNP structure types was compared in a series of three experiments. Misgurnus fossilis spermatozoa were selected for study because of their simple system, very high DNP content, small amount of cytoplasm, and the few enzymes in the cytoplasm. The first series investigated precipitated DNP, obtained from spermatozoa suspensions by water extraction followed by precipitation in 0.14 M NaCl. The second series investigated native spermatozoa structure. The third series investigated the threadlike DNP which forms upon leaving the spermatozoa. DNP preparations were X-irradiated with doses ranging from 10 to 100 kr and incubated for

Card 1/3

YEFIMOCHKINA, Yevgeniya Petrovna; DOBRUSHIN, R.L., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; MOISEYENKO, Ye.V., red.

[Elements of the theory of random processes] Elementy teorii sluchainykh protsessov. Moskva, Mosk. aviatsionnyi in-t im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 1962. 37 p. (MIRA 17:4)

MOISKYENKO, Ye.V.

Effect of X rays on the desoxyribonucleoprotein of Escherichia coli in vitro and in vivo. Radiobiologiia 1 no.4[illegible]479-486 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

Moiseyenko, Ye. V

Effect of Radiation on Deoxynucleoproteins *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Ya. L. Gurchtman, E. V. Moiseenko, G. V. Filippova
and I. D. Vinogradova

The effect of ionizing radiations on deoxynucleoproteins (DNP) was studied both during the irradiation of cells and during the irradiation of DNP isolated from non-irradiated cells. The nucleoprotein was isolated from lysozyme preparations of *B. coli*, from the sperm of *Mytilus fossilis*, and from homogenates of mouse spleen. As a criterion of the radiation effect the authors used the test described by other workers, namely, the decomposition of the nucleoprotein complex on incubation with trypsin and the separation of free DNA from the precipitate. It was established that (1) the separated DNP is highly radiosensitive: a dose of 1000 r yields considerable changes in DNP from *B. coli*. This effect is apparently unrelated to the activation of the DNA-ase. (2) When bacterial cells were irradiated and the DNP was later isolated and investigated, the radiosensitivity was found to be lower by two orders of magnitude compared with that of the isolated DNP. (3) Sperm heads of *M. fossilis* were found to be highly radioresistant when using the same test.

These data are interpreted as follows: DNP in the organism is in a highly concentrated state, and during the irradiation of a living cell only the direct action of radiation takes place. On the other hand when a nucleoprotein is irradiated *in vitro*, we have to deal mostly with the indirect effect of radiation via the formation of active radicals in water. This problem requires further study.

Biophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

The action of X rays...

rats when irradiated in vitro or in vivo were obtained by W. D. Fischer and N. G. Anderson (Ref. 3: Expti. Cell Res., 18, 481, 1959). Thanks are expressed to Professor Ya. L. Shekhtman for his guidance during the research. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 25 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 18 non-Soviet bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: W. D. Fischer, N. G. Anderson and K. M. Wilbur, Expti. Cell Res., 18, 100, 1959; U. Hagen, Biochem. J., 76, N 3, 56, 1960; G. Zubay, M. R. Watson, J. Biophys. and Biochem. Cytol., 5, 51, 1959; N. S. Kurnick, B. W. Massey and G. Sandeen, Radiation Res., 11, 161, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR), Moscow

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1961

Card 3/3

The action of X-rays...

irradiated with an [illegible] (RUM-3) X-ray apparatus in a dose of 1,000 r at an intensity of 480 r/min. In the in vivo tests, bacterial suspensions were irradiated in doses of 1, 10 and 100 kr; in the latter instances the intensity of the dose was 2,500 r/min. It was found that in those suspensions irradiated in vitro at 1,000 r, disintegration of the complex occurs, exceeding by 2.5 times the disintegration in the control series. When incubated with trypsine and irradiated in vitro at 1,000 r, a supplementary effect was observed, characterizing the possible latent changes which occur in the nucleoprotein under the action of radiation. With in vivo irradiation, changes in the nucleoprotein due to radiation were detected only after 100 kr. After irradiation in vivo at 100 kr, the nucleoprotein output decreased by 17%, while the nucleoprotein samples contained 2 times less water. Incubation led to rapid destruction of such a nucleoprotein complex. In the author's tests, the effect caused by trypsine was much lower than that noted by Cole and Ellis. This was probably due to the presence of natural enzymes in the incubating mixture, which somewhat complicated the picture. The author notes that similar results on the sensitivity of DRN from the sinus of

Card 2/3

30346

S/205/61/001/004/003/032
D298/D303

27.1220

AUTHOR: Moiseyenk, Ye. V.

TITLE: The action of X-rays on the deoxyribonucleoprotein of Escherichia coli in vitro and in vivo

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 479-486

TEXT: The author studied the post-radiation changes in nucleoprotein bacteria irradiated in vitro or in vivo. The criterion for the action of radiation was the liberation of DRN from the nucleoprotein complex after irradiation when incubated with and without trypsine in conditions where the nucleoprotein was insoluble and the DRN soluble, i.e., with 0.14 M NaCl or 1/15 M phosphate buffer. An attempt was also made to check whether L. J. Cole and M. E. Ellis' observations (Ref. 7: Radiation Res., 5, 262, 1956), that trypsine could be used to detect latent changes caused by radiation doses of 850 r in nucleoprotein excreted from the spleen of rats, extended to the nucleoprotein of bacteria. Nucleoprotein for the tests was extracted from E. coli var. B and was

Card 1/3

MOISEYENKO, Ye.V.

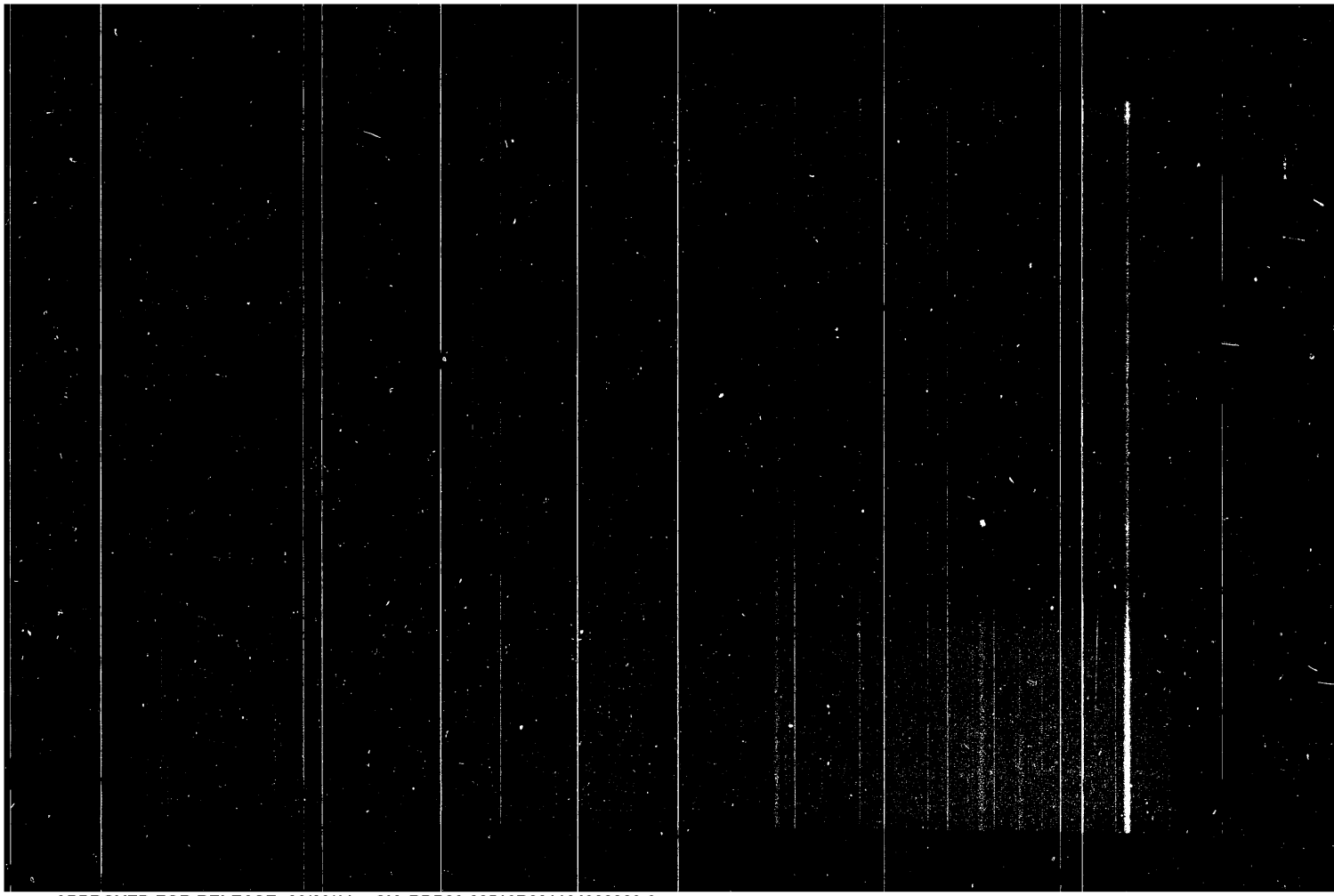
Nucleic acid content and radiosensitivity of escherichia coli.
Biofizika 5 no. 2:176-179 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MOISEYENKO, Ye.V.

Enzymatic activity of catalase in a monolayer. Biokhimiia 24 no.4:640-647 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova, Moskva.
(CATALASE chem)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

MOISEYENKO, Ye.I.

A.P.Dobroslavin. Sovet.med. no.3:37-38 Mr '50. (CLML 19:2)

1. Of the Institute of Public Health Organization and History of Medicine imeni N.A.Semashko of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

30902.-03. MOISEYENKO, Ye. I.

Pamyati N. A. Semashko. (1874-1949). Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii, 1949, No. 5, s. 47-49; Khirurgiya, 1949, No. 9, s. 3-6, s. porte.

L 24811-66

ACC NR: AP6007666

axially on each clamping ring. The cylinders displace the clamping shoes toward the center of the machine (see Fig. 1).

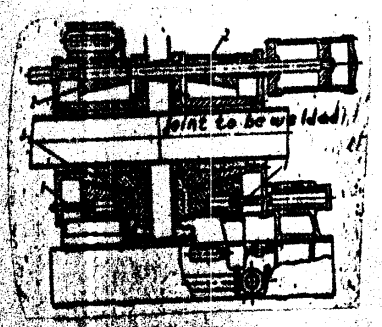


Fig. 1. 1 - auxiliary cylinders;
2 - clamping rings;
3 - clamping shoes.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan65

Card 2/2

L 24331-66 EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) JD/HM/DJ

ACC NR: AP6007666 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0039/0039

AUTHORS: Galyan, B. A.; Sakharnov, V. A.; Kushnir-Yatsenko, S. I.; Moiseyenko, Ya. G.; [illegible] V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Machine for pressure butt welding of pipes and shafts. Class 21, No. 177438 [announced by Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton of the AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN USSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 39

TOPIC TAGS: butt welder, butt welding, pipe

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for pressure butt welding of pipes and shafts, containing centering and clamping mechanisms. These mechanisms consist of two clamping rings, one of which is connected to hydraulic cylinder push rods, while the other is connected to the cylinder bodies which press the pipes together with the help of clamping shoes during the welding process. To allow welding of parts of different diameter with intermittent heating, the clamping rings are equipped with auxiliary hydraulic cylinders, pushing

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.762.037

MOISEYENKO, Ye.A.

Photometry of Jupiter's satellites. Nauch. biul. Len. un. no.33: 7-8 '55. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra obshchey astronomii.
(Photometry) (Jupiter--Satellites)

MOISEYENKO, Y.I.; ISTOMIN, V.Ye.; USHAKOV, G.D.

Effect of unilateral pressure on the electric resistance of rocks. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:366-368 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Soboloevym.

MOISEYENKO, Vasiliy Stepanovich; ALEKSANDROVA, Yelizaveta Pavlovna; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., vedushchiy red.

[Valday key well (Novgorod Province)] Valdaiskaia opornaia skvazhina (Novgorodskaia oblast). Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 119 p. (Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.221). (MIRA 17:4)

MOISEYENKO, V.Sh., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of chlortetracycline on the stability of defrosted meat. Trudy VNIIMP no.16:231-239 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I. [deceased]; ORLOVA, N.V.; BOGORODITSKAYA, V.P.; KUKEL', Yu.P.; AKINCHEVA, M.Ya.; KERBER, Ye.V.; MOISEYENKO, V.Sh.

Hygienic evaluation of meat treated with antibiotics to prolong the period of its preservation. Vop. pit. 22 no.3:51-55 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR i laboratorii antibiotikov (zav. - kand. biolog. nauk V.I. Krasikova) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

The coefficient of linear expansion S/196/62/000/002/[illegible]
E194/E155

t, °C	20-100	20-200	20-300	20-400	20-500	20-600	20-[illegible]
$\alpha \cdot 10^6$ 1/°C	17.12	18.33	18.57	18.60	18.64	19.22	[illegible]

3 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/196/62/000/002/018/027
E194/E155

18.1110

AUTHORS: Nakhalov, V.A., Shlygin, V.V. and Moiseyenko, [illegible]

TITLE: The coefficient of linear expansion of steel 1Kh18N12T (1Kh18N12T)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika no.2, 1962, 5, abstract 2G 41. (Elektr stantsii no.7, 1961, 26-27)

TEXT: An experimental study was made of the coefficient of linear expansion on specimens of steel 1Kh18N12T cut from industrial steam piping. Currently available published data for this steel are apparently too high by 10% because at working temperatures the actual displacements of steam lines were very different from the calculated values. The new values of mean coefficient of linear expansion (α) are as follows. These values are about 11% lower than those given in handbooks. As the equipment used for the measurements was not entirely reliable the authors recommend further investigations.

Card 1/2

Ayran-Kul' - a Wandering Lake of Dzhungariya

pression was filled with deposits from materials carried down from the mountain slopes and the depression was transformed into a plain. The river itself was divided into many branches, one of which formed the Ayran-Kul' Lake. This lake did not exist any more in 1928 when the English traveller Colonel Shomberg visited the place. The author also visited the region and did not find the lake either. He explains its disappearence by the fact that, presumably, the Manas river changed its course and carried its waters somewhere else. It can also be explained by the general tendency of all rivers of this part of Asia to deviate to the east due, according to the author, to a contemporary tectonic activity with elevating tendency. There are 2 maps and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet, 1 Swedish and 1 English.

Card 2/2

SOV/10-59-5-10/25

AUTHOR: Moiseyenko, V.S.

TITLE: Ayran-Kul' - a Wandering Lake of Dzhungariya

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 83-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes many rivers and lakes of Asia which often change their bed and were called wandering (alternating) rivers and lakes. They were often described before by many Russian and Soviet scientists such as S.M. Murzayev, Ye.P. Tsyplenkov, V.A. Obruchev, K.V. Kurdyukov, V.M. Sinitsyn etc. The author describes the Ayran-Kul' Lake otherwise known as the Telli-Nor lake. According to V.A. Obruchev in 1906 this lake was 28 km long and 27 km wide. This lake was formed by the Manas River, which, formed as a torrent flowing from the slopes of the Eastern Tien-Shan, became a quiet river flowing in the Dzhungariya depression. Little by little this de-

Card 1/2

MOISEYENKO, V. S.

Asphalt hills of Sinkiang. Geog. v shkole 18 no.1:72-73 Ja-F '55.
(Sinkiang Province--Asphalt) (MLRA 8:3)

ACC NR: AP7004202

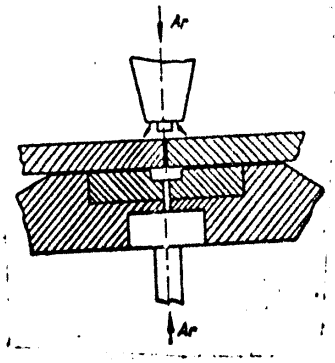


Fig. 1. Two-sided protection of welded joint with argon.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 20May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004207 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/67/000/001/0069/0070

AUTHOR: Moiseyenko, I. G. (Kuybyshev); Zubriyenko, G. L. (Kuybyshev); Moiseyenko, V. P. (Kuybyshev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Prevention of oxide inclusions in AMg6 alloy welds

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1967, 69-70

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, argon shielded arc weld, aluminum ~~alloy~~ welding, alloy welding, alloy weld, weld evaluation, tensile strength/AMg6 alloy weld

ABSTRACT:

A method of preventing oxide inclusions in AMg6 alloy welds has been developed and tested. The method is based on two-sided protection of a joint with a stream of argon (see Fig. 1). The effectiveness of this method was tested on welded joints between straight plates (300 x 1500 mm and 1500 x 1500 mm) and between plates rolled to a diameter of 200—500 mm. The thickness of the plates was 4—12 mm in both cases. Welds had no defects, a dense fine-grained structure, and increased strength. For instance, the tensile strength of 4 mm thick specimens with oxide inclusions in the welds was 27.0 kg/mm^2, while that of joints welded with two-sided argon protection was 34.5 kg/mm^2. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [TD]

UDC: 621.791.856:669.71

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

ACC NR: AP7001928

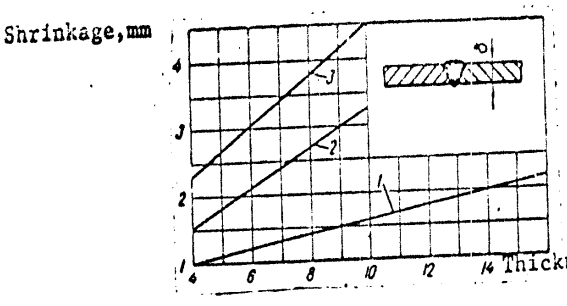


Fig. 1. Thickness dependence of transverse shrinkage in AMg6v and AMg6 alloy sections; automatic single pass welding, square butt joint 1; manual welding at a rate of 9—10 m/hr, V - joint 2; same, 3—4 m/hr 3.

weld also affects the shrinkage: the longer the weld the greater the shrinkage. The maximum shrinkage occurs at a weld length of 500 mm; further increases in weld length have no additional effect. Generally, butt joints should be assembled with a minimum clearance and welded at the highest speed possible. It is also recommended that the weld be finished without interruption to reduce local shrinkage and warping. The shrinkage allowances can be determined from diagrams plotted for various welding methods and conditions.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 511

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001928 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/012/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Nedoseka, A. Ya.; Kozulin, G. P.; Moiseyenko, V. P. (Kuybyshev)

ORG: Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Transverse shrinkage of aluminum-alloy sheet structures

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1966, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy property, alloy welding, alloy structure shrinkage, structure transverse shrinkage/AMg 6 alloy, AMg 5v alloy

ABSTRACT:

Experiments have been conducted to determine the effect of welding conditions on the transverse shrinkage of AMg6 and AMg5v aluminum-alloy parts made of sheets and plates 2—16 mm thick. It was found that the higher the arc power and the heavier the welded section, the greater the weld shrinkage. The least shrinkage is caused by automatic single-pass welding of a square butt joint, especially at high speed. A manually welded V-joint has much more shrinkage (see Fig. 1). The length of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.011:669.715

MOLBEYENKO, V. P.

Raising the standard of students' speech in physics lessons.
Fiz. v shkole 22 no.4:89-90 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. 2-ya shkola rabochey molodezhi, Khar'kov.

(Physics—Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

MOISEYENKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating the uplift pressure on concrete dams taking into account the permeability of concrete. Gidr.stroi. 29 no.3: 46-47 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Dams) (Concrete)

124-58-9-10185D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p ... (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moiseyenko, V.M

TITLE: Investigation of the Hydrostatic Counterpressure in Soils and in the Concrete in Hydraulic Engineering Structures (Issledovaniye gidrostaticheskogo protivodavleniya v gruntakh i betonakh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. in-t inzh. vodn. kh-va (Moscow Institute of Hydrological Engineering) Omsk, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. in-t inzh. vodn. kh-va (Moscow Institute of Hydrological Engineering) Omsk

1. Soils 2. Structures 3. Hydraulic fluids--Physical effects

Card 1/1

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics Aug 50

"Weighing Action of Water on Structures," V. M. Moiseyenko, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 8, pp 25-29

Describes experiments to determine coefficient of weighing of a body by water from conditions of stresses and for static conditions. Considers coefficient of weighing as complex function depending on physical properties of ground, e.g., plasticity number, coarseness of particles, structure and hardness of ground skeleton, and on value of hydrostatic pressure.

160T19

CA

Investigation of the temperature relationships within the base of a blast furnace V. M. Mo[illegible] [illegible] 5, 31-5 (1945). The purpose of this investigation was to study heat distribution within a blast furnace. Since measurements within an actual base were practically impossible, the study was carried out on a model. In this investigation advantage was taken of the similarity between the Fourier formulation of a thermal field, $q = \lambda(T_1 - T_2)/S$ or $q = \lambda dT/ds$, and the equation for an electric field, [illegible], where [illegible] is the c.d. per unit area of cross section. The construction of the model and the procedure are explained. On the model were detd. the distribution of isopotential curves. The results, translated in terms of temp., were transferred to a diagram of a furnace base. M. Hosch

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

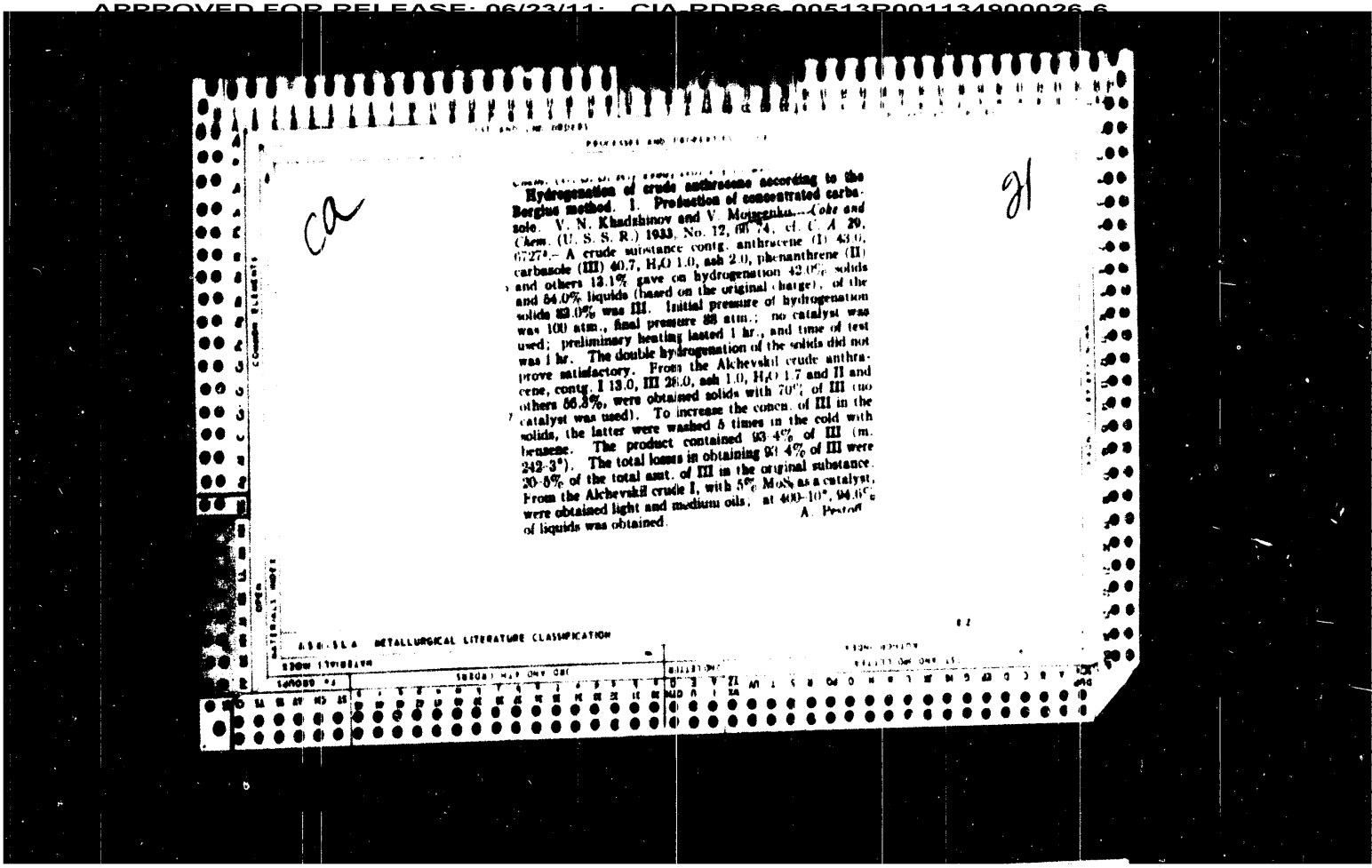
Ca

21

Hydrogenating the anthracene fraction of coal tar. F. E. Shtraler and V. M. Mosmenko. *Khim. Tverdogo Top.* *lwa* 6, 161-71(1935). Anthracene can be hydrogenated in one operation at 475° and at an operating H_2 pressure of 300 atm.; in two hrs. 22% of light hydrocarbons are formed, without coke. By heating 4 hrs. the yield can be raised to 29%, while a 54% yield of products b. below 150° can be reached on 3 recyclings with withdrawal of the light fractions after each cycle. MoO_3 catalyst is best and H_2 gas present in the coke-oven gas without sepn. of other gaseous ingredients may be applied, although 5 recyclings are needed to reach the above yield. The gas obtained as a result of the hydrogenation reaction can be used entirely for the hydrogenations to follow; this permits carrying out the process without an outside supply of H_2. Fifteen references.

A. A. Boehtlingk

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Hydrogenation of crude anthracene according to the Bergius method. 1. Production of concentrated carbazole. V. N. Khadzhinov and V. Motygenko.—*Koks and Khim.* (U. S. S. R.) **1933**, No. 12, 69–74; cf. *C. A.* **29**, 6727⁹.—A crude substance contg. anthracene (I) 43.0, carbazole (III) 40.7, H_2O 1.0, ash 2.0, phenanthrene (II) and others 13.1% gave on hydrogenation 42.0% solids and 54.0% liquids (based on the original charge); of the solids 93.0% was III. Initial pressure of hydrogenation was 100 atm., final pressure 88 atm.; no catalyst was used; preliminary heating lasted 1 hr., and time of test was 1 hr. The double hydrogenation of the solids did not prove satisfactory. From the Alchevskil crude anthracene, contg. I 13.0, III 26.0, ash 1.0, H_2O 1.7 and II and others 56.3%, were obtained solids with 70% of III (no catalyst was used). To increase the concn. of III in the solids, the latter were washed 5 times in the cold with benzene. The product contained 93.4% of III (m. 242–3°). The total losses in obtaining 93.4% of III were 20–5% of the total amt. of III in the original substance. From the Alchevskil crude I, with 5% MoS as a catalyst, were obtained light and medium oils, at 400–10°, 94.6% of liquids was obtained.

A. Pestov

USTIMENKO, O.S. [Ustymenko, O.S.], aspirant; MOYSEYENKO, V.I. [Moisieienko, V.I.], nauchnyy sotrudnik

Characteristics of the growth and development of the root system of perennial grasses under various conditions of mineral nutrition. Nauk. pratsi UASHN 17 no.12:88-92 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Roots (Botany))
(Grasses--Fertilizers and manures)

MAISEYENKO, V.I.

MOYSEYENKO, V.I. [Maiseienko, V.I.], dotsent; SKRIPNICHENKO, A.I. [Skrypnychenko, A.I.], agronom

Using organic-mineral fertilizers for corn. Nauk. pratsi UNSHN 17 no.12:40-43 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Corn (Maize)--Fertilizers and manures)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOISENKO, V.I., inzh.

Limit strength of concrete made with expanded clay filler.
Avt.dor. 21 no.6:9-11 Je '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Lightweight concrete)

MOISEYENKO, V.I., inzhener.

Cutting concrete pipes and reinforced concrete piles with the help of a high-explosive blasting fuse. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.5:214-215 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Pipe cutting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

MOISEYENKO, V.G.

Gold assay as a function of particle size. Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.13:41-44 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Gold—Assaying)

ACCESSION NR: AP4019201

S. S. Gershteyn, and V. G. Solov'yev for discussions; Yu. D. Prokoshkin for extracting the pion beams; Ye. P. Zhidkov and A. F. Luk'yantsev for assistance with electronic computer data reduction; V. L. Trifonov and A. I. Sharov for assistance with the experiments; Ye. A. Burov for processing the photographs; and the group directed by I. A. Pankov and K. A. Baycher for constructing the bubble chamber." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 15 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 09May63 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 020

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4019201

pion absorption process (pion energy transfer to internal primary nucleons and emission of final particles). Data were obtained on the total cross section for $\pi^{\pm}$ absorption and charge exchange in carbons (98^{+17}_{-10} and 99^{+24}_{-19} mb for π^+ and π^-, respectively), the distribution of pion absorption vs. number of prongs (average $2.22^{+0.13}_{-0.11}$ and $0.94^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$ prongs for π^+ and π^- mesons), distribution of mean proton energy vs. the number of prongs, and angular distribution of the prongs. The results show that the angular distribution of the charged particles emitted by the carbon nuclei is isotropic for negative pions but not for positive ones. It is cohcluded that in most cases the pion energy is transferred during the first absorption stage to a neutron-proton primary pair with probability 0.65 ± 0.10. Causes of differences in the behavior of positive and negative pions are discussed. "In conclusion the authors thank B. M. Pontecorvo for continuous interest and valuable suggestions; M. G. Meshcheryakov,

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4019201 S/0056/64/046/002/0415/0430

AUTHORS: Balandin, M. P.; Ivanov, O. I.; Moiseyenko, V. A.; Sokolov, G. L.

TITLE: Investigation of the absorption of 40--70 MeV charged pions in carbon nuclei with the aid of a propane bubble chamber

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 415-430

TOPIC TAGS: pion, charged pion, charged pion absorption, absorption cross section, charge exchange cross section, pion absorption in carbon, prong number distribution, proton energy distribution, prong angular distribution, secondary particle angular distribution, angular distribution anisotropy

ABSTRACT: The absorption of $\pi^{\pm}$ mesons of equal energy by carbon nuclei at 40--70 MeV was investigated with a 30 cm propane bubble chamber, with an aim at obtaining more data on the two stages of the

Card 1/3

Investigation of π^+-μ^+- e^+-Decay SOV/56-36-2-12/63
by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

if described by $\frac{1}{4\pi}(1 - a\cos\vartheta)$, is characterized by a = 0.116 ± 0.035, a value that is much lower than those obtained by others. The authors further investigated asymmetry by means of scintillation counter experiments (Fig 2) in order to find the reason for the low a-value. It was found to be due to the difference in the degree of propane purity.
A simultaneous analysis of the data obtained with propane of a given composition was carried out by means of a bubble chamber and scintillation counters, and resulted in $\lambda(1-W_C)=0.70\pm0.26$, where W_C denotes the depolarization probability of μ^+-mesons in graphite and λ a fundamental parameter of the neutrino theory.
The authors finally thank B. M. Pontekorvo for supervising work, M. Ya. Danysh, A. A. Tyapkin and N. A. Chernikov for their help and advice, and R. M. Ryndin and S. M. Bilen'kiy for discussions; they further thank B. S. Neganov, V. A. Zhukov and B. D. Balashov as well as V. Trifonov and G. Murin for taking part in the work.
There are 9 figures and 17 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(United Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958
Card 4/4

fitted with a "Yupiter-3" lens (f= 5.24 cm). The chamber was filled with technical propane (80% propane, 10% propylene, 6% methane, 4% butane); the normal operational conditions of the chamber were: 62°C, primary pressure 32 atm, expansion 2.6% . About 5000 stereophotographs were taken. All plates were twice investigated. As a result of the first investigation, 6712 cases of $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$- and $\mu^+ - e^+$-decays (as well as some doubtful cases) were found, and the second disclosed an additional number of 346 such cases. Figure 3 shows the angular distribution of the latter, which is found to be independent of ϑ. Investigation of the angular distribution of μ^+ mesons in 4107 cases of π^+-decays gave a result which is shown by figure 4. The angular distribution of positive muons in "doubtful" cases is shown by figure 5, as $K(\beta')$. The results obtained by the investigation of the angular distribution of positrons from the $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$-decay $f(\vartheta')$ in 5252 cases is shown by figure 6; figure 7 shows the corresponding result for doubtful cases. It was found that the angular distribution of μ^+-mesons is isotropic, whereas positron angular distribution

Investigation of π^+-μ^+- e^+-Decay SOV/56-36-2-12/63
by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

positron asymmetry in the reaction π^+-μ^+-e^+. The asymmetry found by the authors turned out to be considerably less than that found by other research workers. (Refs 4, 10, 11), who had also used propane for their work. The difference is explained by the difference in the purity of the propane used. A scheme of the experimental arrangement used is shown by figure 1. The 670 Mev proton beam emitted from the synchrocyclotron penetrates a lead shield and is focused by quadrupole lenses; behind a further shield is the polyethylene target in which the π^+-mesons are produced. According to the thickness of this target (70 or 30 cm), the π^+-meson beam deviates from the primary proton beam by 7 or 30°, and the π^+-mesons have an energy of 170 or 273 Mev. Behind a further shield, the meson beam is electromagnetically deflected and penetrates a steel collimator, which is let in to the window of the 4 m-concrete shield, which is lined with cast iron plates. The beam finally reaches a filter (at 170 Mev made from 29 cm Al, at 273 Mev 15.5 cm Cu) and finally penetrates into the bubble chamber, which is screened off by means of double-layer iron. The tracks of the charged particles were photographed by means of a stereophotographic camera

Card 2/4

21(7)

AUTHORS: Balandin, M. P., Moiseyenko, V. A., Mukhin, A. I., Otvinovskiy, S. Z.

TITLE: Investigation of $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$-Decay by Means of a Propane Bubble Chamber and Scintillation Counters

(Issledovaniye $\pi^+ - \mu^+ - e^+$-raspada pri pomoshchi propanovoy puzyr'kovoy kamery i stsintillyatsionnykh schetchikov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 424-432 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After the discovery of the nonconservation of parity in the case of weak interaction (Refs 1, 2) the results of a number of investigations of μ-e-decay were published, which were carried out partly by means of electronic particle recording (Refs 3, 4) and partly with photoemulsions (Refs 5, 6). In 1957 reports were published concerning also investigations carried out by means of hydrogen- (Ref 7) and propane bubble chambers (Refs 8, 9). The advantages and disadvantages of these methods are discussed in short in the introduction. The authors of the present paper also used a propane bubble chamber for the purpose of recording particles. The present paper intends to investigate

Card 1/4

MOISEYENKO, V., inzhener-ekonomist.

Improve work planning of the LERM. Grazhd.av.13 no.12:29-30 D '56.
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair) (MLRA 10:2)

1. MOISEYENKO, V. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wheat

7. Improving the quality of wheat seeds whose germinating power has been decreased by tissue damage. Sel. i sem. 19 no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

MOISEYENKO, U.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.; KUTOLIN, V.A.

Heat conductivity of granite in the case of high temperature.
Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:670-671 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Submitted May 29, 1965.

MOISEYENKO, U.I., SOKOLOVA, I.N.

Heat-conductivity of some rocks in the Eastern Sayan Mountains and eastern Kazakhstan. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:192-196 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

MOISEYENKO, U.I.; ISTOMIN, V.Ye.

Electric resistance of rocks having high temperature and pressure. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:846-847 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4012088

both in natural and experimental conditions especially with regard to changes in electric resistivity of rocks at different depths from the crust. Orig. art. has: 1 Figure,

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i fiziki Sibirskogo otdelenya AN SSSR (Institute of geology and physics of the Siberian Branch AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jun63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900026-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4012088 S/0020/64/154/002/0366/0368

AUTHORS: Moiseyenko, U. I.; Istomin, V. Ye.; Ushakov, G. D.

TITLE: Influence of unilateral pressure on electric resistivity of rocks

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 2, 1964, 366-368

TOPIC TAGS: electric rock resistivity, electroresistivity under pressure, rock electrical conductivity

ABSTRACT: Electric conductivity of rocks under pressures corresponding those at great depths is scantily studied and therefore the authors investigated the electric resistivity of olivenite, marble, serpentinite, dunite, basalt, pyroxenite and peridotite under a unitalteral pressure of 20000 kG/cm^2. Under unilateral pressure the specific resistivity decreases, reaches a minimum typical of each rock type, the greatest change being observed for marble, serpentinite and basalt, the smallest for peridotite and pyroxenite. Further increase in pressure reverses the trend and increases the resistivity. These data can be useful for studies of rock deformations

Card 1/2

MOISEYENKO, U.I.; ISTOMIN, V.Ye.

Study of the electric conductivity of rocks at high temperatures.
Geol i geofiz. no.8:106-109 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Rocks--Electric properties)

BOTOVA, M.M.; MALYUGA, D.P.; MOISEYENKO, U.I.

Use of the biogeochemical method in prospecting for uranium in the desert. Geokhimiia no.4:361-369 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Ministry of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources of U.S.S.R. and Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Geochemical prospecting) (Uranium)

MISHIN, L.T.; MOISEYENKO, U.I.

Using radiometric methods to solve general geological problems under Siberian conditions. Sbor. st. MGiOM no.1:18-21 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Siberia—Radioactive prospecting)

S/081/62/000/002/021/[illegible]
B151/B108

AUTHOR: Moiseyenko U. I.

TITLE: Study of the radioactivity of bogs for uranium prospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 115, abstract 2G17 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, no. 3 (20), 1959, 22 - 23)

TEXT: Without any numerical data, the results of a study of U ore locations in contemporary bogs are discussed. It is shown that the finding of equilibrium or excess Ra in peat is a sign of nearby U minerals. The basic factors determining the character of the distribution of U in a peat bog are the chemical composition of the water, the drainage, and the irrigation of the bog. The U in peat bogs can serve as an indication of possible native ore deposits. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation

Card 1/1

3(8) SOV/7-59-1-13/14

AUTHOR: Moiseyenko, V. I.

TITLE: Experimental Application of Biogeochemical Survey in the Prospecting for Uranium Deposits in Swampy Areas (Opyt primeneniya biogeokhimicheskoy s"yemki pri poiskakh mestorozhdeniy urana na zabolochennykh ploshchadyakh)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 96-99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations were carried out in a region of the European part of the USSR. A stretch of land measuring 0.25 to 0.5 km in width and 2.5 km in length was investigated. Needles, leaves, grasses, and mosses were sampled, and a sample of the soil taken at the same time. Uranium was determined by luminescence analysis. Most of the 1105 samples showed an uranium content of between 1.10^{-4} and 5.10^{-4}%. Samples with a higher content are listed in a table. Only 18 plants of which 11 are mosses are richer in uranium than the soil in question. Investigations of the plants on the same site showed that mosses in particular can be considered uranium concentrators. There are 1 table and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 1/1

MOISEYENKO, T.M. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Treatment of pulpitis in children by the formalin-resorcine method. Stomatologiia 42 no.4:96 Jl-Ag '63 (MIRA 17:4)

KLYZCHKO, I.R., prof.; BELOZERSKIY, I.V., dotsent; VINOGRADOVA, A.D., kand. khim.nauk; KOVAL'SKAYA, M.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOSKALENKO, T.N.; VERZHBITSKAYA, M.Ye.

Using a semimicromethod to study zinc, nickel, iron, and copper impurities in type metal. Nauch. trudy MPI no.7/8:207-225 '58. (MIRA 14:12)

(Type and type founding) (Chemistry, Analytic--Qualitative)

MOISEYENKO, S. T.

"Forest resources of Belorussian SSR"

Report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

ILLEGIBLE

USSR / Forestry. Dendrology. K

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29533.

Abstract: It was pointed out that the guttiferousness of the Sakhalin species (classified) is considerably higher than that of those grown on the mainland. The E. sachalinensis and E. miniata distributed throughout the island are valuable guttiferous kinds. A direct relation is seen between the gutta content in the root bark and stem bark. It is noted that the highest gutta content is found in spindle trees growing in open, raised plots without any shade. A detailed characterization is given of the ecological and economic advantages of E. Maacki which has been studied more completely than the other species. Methods of cultivating it, of its agrotechnics and the most suitable rayons for its culture are indicated.

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USSR / Forestry. Dendrology. K

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29533.

Author : Moiseyenko, S.N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Spindle Trees of the Far East. (Beresklety Dal'nego vostoka).

Orig Pub: Sb. rabot po lesn. kh-vu. M.-L., Goslesbumizdat, 1957, 34-41.

Abstract: A comparative bioecological characterization and area survey are given of the following spindle trees of the Far East and Sakhalin island: Euonimus pauciflora Maxim., E. macroptera Maxim., E. alata Thunb., E. sacrosanta Koidz., E. Maximowicziana Prokh., E. Maacki Rupr., E. Sieboldiana Blum., E. jesoensis Koiz. and E. miniata Tolm., which was not yet described in the literature.

Card 1/2

ILLEGIBLE

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ILLEGIBLE

2.5, and 1.0%. A higher decontamination rate, but with ... observed in 30% acid solutions. Decontamination of the specimens four days after contamination required twice as much time and caused almost double weight loss. A 99.5% decontamination of 304-3 steel in the solutions 1, 2, and 3 was achieved in 1.5, 1.0, and 3 min with a weight loss of 2.3, 6.0, and 3%, respectively. Co^{60} is, for the most part, absorbed at various defects of the metal surface (nicks, scratches, etc.). A 30--45 sec ultrasonic treatment completely removes Co^{60} from the surface of oxide films, but the removal of Co^{60}, which penetrated deep into the oxide film proceeds much more slowly. The protective oxide films, which are formed during dissolution of contaminated metal, prevent secondary sorption of Co^{60} at the metal surface. Hence, it can be assumed that the recommended solutions can be sufficiently effective in other analogous decontamination processes. [MS]

SUB CODE: NM, IE/ SUBM DATE: 19Dec63/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009/ 4/39

ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2

[illegible] IJP(c) MJW/JD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/010/2337/2339

ACC NR: [illegible]5661

AUTHOR: [illegible], S. M.; Moiseyenko, S. K.

ORG: none

56
B

TITLE: Investigation of effective solutions for decontamination in the ultrasonic field of duralumin and St-3 steel contaminated with Co^{60}

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1965, 2337-2339

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, mild steel, radioactive contamination, cobalt 60 contamination, alloy decontamination, steel decontamination, ultrasonic decontamination, decontamination solution/D5 duralumin, St3 steel

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of various decontaminants used in the ultrasonic cleaning of materials contaminated with radioactive isotopes. Specimens of D-5 aluminum alloy and St-3 steel were contaminated in a sulfuric acid solution of Co^{60} with a specific radioactivity of 0.8 μcu/ml. The degree of contamination varied from the maximum level permissible for the equipment under laboratory conditions to a level ten times higher. Decontamination was done at a frequency of 21—23 kc and a power output of 1—1.5 W/cm^2, at 20 ± 1C. The most effective solutions for decontamination of D-5 alloy were: 1) 10% H_2SO_4 + 15 g/l $KMnO_4$; 2) 10% HNO_3; and 3) 10% H_2SO_4 + 15 g/l $K_2Cr_2O_7$. A 99.5% decontamination was achieved in these solutions in 2.5, 3, and 5 min, respectively; the respective weight loss of the specimens was 0.5,

UDC: 669.715+669.140+537-96

0901 1713

Card 1/2

MOISEYENKO, S. I.

Spindle Tree

Growing the "Maak" spindle tree from seed. Les. khoz. No. [illegible], 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MOISEYENKO, P. T.

Paraffins - Therapeutic Use

Extensive paraffin applications. Sov. med. 16 no. 4:35, April 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

97 2400 2220
21.5250

S/081/61/000/022/059/076
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Mamin, Ye. B., Moiseyenko, P. P., Pekarskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Universal canyon with annular channel for powerful γ-radiation sources

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 278, abstract 22K11 (Sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. v. I". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 233-240)

TEXT: The authors describe the construction principles of protective devices and the calculation of the relative decrease in the amount of protective materials per unit of useful area of the canyon. They give initial data for the construction of lateral protections of the canyon with annular channel. They describe the structural elements of the universal protection canyon with a source of 10^5 g-equiv. Ra activity. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.) SOV/5486

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel concerned with problems of application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in all branches of the Soviet economy.

COVERAGE: An All-Union Conference on problems in the introduction of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation into the national economy of the Soviet Union took place in Riga on 12-16 April 1960. The Conference was sponsored by: the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR); Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Main Administration for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the Council of Ministers, USSR); Academy of Sciences, USSR; Gosplan USSR; Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR, for Automation and Machine Building) and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The transactions of this Conference are published in four volumes. Volume I contains articles on the following subjects: the general problems of the Conference topics; the state and prospects of development of radiation chemistry; and results and prospects of applying radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in the petroleum refining and chemical industries. Problems of designing and manufacturing instruments which contain sources of radioactive radiation and are used for checking and automation of technological processes are examined, along with problems of accident prevention in their use. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.

Card 2/12

MOISEYENKO, PP

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5486

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy soveshchaniya v 4 tomakh. t. 1: Obshchiye voprosy primeneniya izotopov, pribory s istochnikami radioaktivnykh izlucheniy, radiatsionnaya khimiya, khimicheskaya i neftepererabatyvayushchaya promyshlennost' (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiations in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions of the Symposium in 4 Volumes. v. 1: General Problems in the Utilization of Isotopes; Instruments With Sources of Radioactive Radiation; Radiation Chemistry; the Chemical and Petroleum-Refining Industry) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 340 p. 4,140 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR, and Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Ed. (Title page): N.A. Petrov, L.I. Petrenko and P.S. Savitskiy; Eds. of this Vol.: L.I. Petrenko, P.S. Savitskiy, V.I. Sinitsin, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, N.P. Syrkus and R.F. Romm; Executive Eds.: Ye. S. Levina and B. F. Titskaya; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina.

Card 1/12

MOISEYENKO, P.M., gornyy inzh.

Short delay blasting in mines dangerous as to gas and dust outbursts. Ugol' 34 no.10:24 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Nachal'nik uchastka vurovzryvnykh rabot shakhty No.1 - bis Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Mining engineering)

MOISHYENKO, P.M.

Waterproofing of explosives with paraffin and rosins. Biul. tekh.-ekon.inform. no.12:4-5 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Waterproofing) (Explosives--Safety measures)

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